STATE OF ARIZONA

OCT 6 1992

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

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In the Matter of:
WILBURN McCURLEY,

Docket No. 7584

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ORDER

Respondent.

On September 11 and 14, 1992, a hearing was held in the above-reference matter. Respondent was present in person and through counsel, J. William Moore, Esq. The Arizona Department of Insurance ("Department") was represented by Assistant Attorney General Kathryn Leonard, Esq.

Based upon the testimony and other evidence presented at the hearing, we find as follows:

- 1. Notice of this hearing was mailed to Respondent at his address of last record.
- 2. Respondent is presently, and was at all material times, a licensed bail bond agent in the State of Arizona (license number 0622399).

I. Procedural History

- 3. On September 10, 1992 at 3:44 p.m., Respondent filed a bankruptcy petition in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Arizona.
- 4. On September 11, 1992, prior to the commencement of the hearing in this matter, counsel for the Department filed a notice with the hearing officer advising that the only relief sought by the Department in this administrative matter was suspension or revocation of Respondent's insurance license.

regulatory power pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §362(a)(4). II. The Beckner Bond

6. Pursuant to an "Agency Contract", Respondent was an "executing agent" of International Fidelity Insurance Company ("International Fidelity") from June 9, 1982 to May 7, 1991. As an "executing agent", Respondent's duties included soliciting and writing business; collecting and transmitting premiums and collateral as prescribed by International Fidelity; seeing to it that persons bonded appeared in court when required; adjusting or assisting in the adjustment of claims if and as requested; and in general, using his best endeavors to further the interests of International Fidelity.

that the hearing in this matter was subject to the automatic

stay provision of 11 U.S.C. §362. After hearing argument from

counsel, the hearing officer concluded that Respondent's filing

of a bankruptcy petition did not operate as a stay of this

action by the Director of Insurance to enforce the Director's

At the hearing, counsel for Respondent asserted

- 7. It is undisputed that on August 23, 1989, Respondent posted an appearance bond on behalf of Scott Beckner ("Beckner") in the amount of \$5,480.00. Respondent received \$5,480.00 cash collateral from Dianne Page, Beckner's sister.
- 8. In the notice of hearing, the Department alleged that Respondent approached Page at the Yuma County Adult Detention Facility to solicit business. The only evidence presented by the Department in support of this allegation was an undated statement submitted to the Department purportedly signed by Page. Page did not testify in this matter. Respondent

- 2 -

denied having solicited Page at the Yuma County Detention Facility and testified that Page approached Respondent while Respondent was at the jail on another matter. Respondent testified that he and Page then went to Respondent's office.

- 9. Based upon the foregoing, the Department has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence that Respondent solicited Page at the Yuma County Detention Facility.
- 10. It is also not disputed that Respondent did not return the \$5,480.00 cash collateral to Page and that on May 25, 1990, Beckner entered a plea agreement and was sentenced by the Honorable B.L. Helm. Judge Helm ordered that Beckner's bond was exonerated.
- 11. At the hearing, Respondent testified that the cash collateral was not returned to Page because Beckner failed to appear in court when ordered and Respondent expended time and money searching for Beckner.

On October 6, 1989, the Yuma County Attorney filed an affidavit avowing that Beckner failed to appear for his arraignment on September 18, 1989 as ordered. An order to show cause hearing was set for October 23, 1989. A bench warrant was issued for Beckner's arrest on September 18, 1989. At the request of the Yuma County Attorney, the order to show cause hearing on October 23, 1989 was vacated.

On November 8, 1989, the Yuma County Attorney filed another motion for order to show cause. A hearing was scheduled for November 20, 1989. On November 20, 1989, Beckner did not appear in person or through counsel, and a hearing on the bond forfeiture was set for March 12, 1989 [sic 1990].

Respondent testified that his office records for this period of time were lost in a flood and that he had attempted to reconstruct from memory a log of his time and activities regarding this transaction. According to Respondent, Respondent made several trips in September and October 1989 to Buckeye, Arizona looking for Beckner. Respondent calculated his time at a rate of \$75.00 per hour, including his expenses. addition, Respondent testified that he retained Investigations and Collections to search for Beckner. investigator charged \$1,100.00 for three days of investigation on October 9, 10 and 11, 1989.

13. Neither Respondent nor the investigators he retained was able to located Beckner. According to Respondent, in approximately December 1989 Beckner was arrested outstanding bench warrant. Respondent testified that no advised him that Beckner had been arrested and that he unaware that Beckner was in jail.

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14. In July, 1991, Respondent met with Investigator Sandra Yaffi of the Department of Insurance regarding the complaint from Page. As a result of that meeting, Investigator Yaffi wrote to Respondent to confirm their understanding regarding deductions from collateral.

15. On or about August 31, 1991, Respondent sent a package of materials to Page including copies of the orders to show cause, a copy of the invoice from Espinosa Investigations and a copy of the log reconstructed by Respondent. The package returned to Respondent marked "Unclaimed".

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January 21, 1992 International Fidelity issued a check to Dianne Page in the amount of \$5,480.00.

17. We find that when Beckner failed to appear in court as ordered, Respondent was permitted to charge Beckner for reasonable expenses incurred in locating Beckner. However, we find the charges by Respondent to be excessive, unreasonable and lacking proper documentation. The log reconstructed by Respondent provides very general descriptions of Respondent's four trips to Buckeye for which Respondent billed almost 75 hours and for which he charged a total of \$5,623.00, in addition to \$1,100.00 paid to Espinosa Investigations.

III. The Martinez/Garcia/Calderon-Alvarado Bonds

18. On or about January 17, 1990, Respondent entered into a "Bail Bond Contract" with Empire-American Bail Bond, Inc. ("Empire-American"). Empire-American was a general agent for Spencer Douglass Managing General Agent ("Spencer Douglass"). Pursuant to the agreement between Empire-American and Spencer Douglass, Spencer-Douglass selected Ranger Insurance Company ("Ranger") as the admitted underwriter whose bail bonds were provided to Empire-American. Pursuant to the "Bail Empire-American provided Ranger Agreement", bail bonds to Respondent.

19. At the hearing it was not disputed that Respondent accepted collateral and posted bonds on behalf of Horacio Ζ. Martinez, Victor Rito Garcia and Jose Calderon-Alvarado. Respondent testified that he posted

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27 28 immigration bonds and appearance bonds on behalf of each of these three defendants.

Copies of receipts issued by Respondent indicate that on November 14, 1990, Respondent accepted a total of \$10,190.00 in cash from "Martha Garcia" for a cash bond, an immigration bond and expenses on behalf of Victor Garcia. On November 22, 1990 Respondent received \$9,000.00 cash from "Horatio Sasueta" and on November 26, 1990 Respondent received \$5,900.00 cash from "Horatio Martinez". These amounts appear to be for bonds for Horatio Sasueta Martinez. Finally, on November 22, 1990, Respondent received \$9,000.00 cash from "Tony Lopez" and on November 26, 1990 Respondent received \$7,100.00 cash from "Jakeline Gastlum". It is unclear from the record on whose behalf these amounts were paid.

It was not disputed that shortly after the appearance bonds were posted, the charges against Garcia and Martinez were dismissed and their appearance bonds were exonerated. Charges against Calderon-Alvarado were not dismissed. Respondent testified that all three defendants failed to appear on their immigration bonds and these bonds were forfeited.

21. At the hearing, Respondent offered three explanations for why the collateral was not returned on the Garcia and Martinez appearance bonds after the bonds were exonerated: (1) the individuals who remitted the cash collateral to Respondent did not ask for the collateral to be returned; (2) the immigration and appearance bonds posted on behalf of the three defendants were "tied together" and collateral on just the

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27 28 two exonerated appearance bonds could not be returned; and (3) Respondent had used the cash collateral to look for the three defendants when they failed to appear on the immigration bonds and to look for Calderon-Alvarado when he failed to appear on the appearance bond.

- No evidence was presented to show that Respondent 22. made any effort to return the cash collateral to the individuals who remitted the collateral to him when the Martinez and Garcia appearance bonds were exonerated. Respondent testified that had they contacted him, he would have returned the collateral to Martha Garcia's address was on one of the receipts issued them. by Respondent, yet apparently no effort was made by Respondent to contact Garcia.
- In addition, if Respondent would have returned the collateral had the people who remitted it to him asked for it, it is inconsistent that if they did not ask for collateral, Respondent could use this collateral to search for Calderon-Alvarado or to search for Garcia and Martinez well after the immigration bonds had been forfeited. Respondent failed to provide any documentation to show that any time spent or expenses actually incurred in relation to Garcia and Martinez were reasonable or necessary.
- Finally, although Respondent testified that all of the immigration and appearance bonds posted on behalf of these three defendants were "tied together", no documentary evidence was presented to show that Respondent was in any way prohibited under the terms of the bonds from refunding the collateral when the Garcia and Martinez bonds were exonerated.

The only evidence presented on this issue by Respondent other than his own testimony were copies of letters from Empire-American in which Empire-American concluded that all the bonds were "tied together". We find that these conclusions are not supported by the evidence presented in this matter.

- 25. On November 21, 1991, Respondent signed a document requesting that Spencer Douglass pay on Respondent's behalf refund of cash collateral to Horacio Sasueta Martinez and Philip Jones in the amount of \$13,700.00 and to Victor Rito Martinez Garcia and Philip Jones in the amount of \$5,600.00.
- 26. On November 26, 1991, Spencer Douglass issued a check to "Harold (sic) S. Martinez and Phillip Jones" in the amount of \$13,700.00 and another check to "Victor R. Garcia and Phillip Jones" in the amount of \$5,600.00. These funds were drawn from the Tapp's "Build Up" Fund maintained by Spencer Douglass.
- 27. Based upon the foregoing, we find that Respondent had no factual or legal basis for Respondent's failure to return the collateral on the Martinez and Garcia appearance bonds.

IV. Certificate of Assumed Name

28. It was undisputed that Respondent has transacted bail bond business since approximately 1980 under the name "A-1 Bail Bonds". Respondent testified that he had previously filed an affidavit that he was the owner of "A-1 Bail Bonds", but that he was never told to file a certificate of assumed name. Such an affidavit does not appear in Respondent's licensing file maintained by the Department. Respondent also testified that he inquired about such a form on three separate visits to the

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Department but did not receive any information about a certificate of assumed business name.

- 29. In July 1992, when Respondent renewed his license, Respondent filed a certificate of assumed business name.
- 30. We find that Respondent's failure to file the required certificate was unintentional.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Director has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to A.R.S. § 20-142.
- 2. Notice of this hearing was proper pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 41-1061 and 20-163.
- 3. Respondent's conduct in each of the Beckner, Martinez and Garcia bond transactions constitute separate instances of misappropriation or conversion to his own use or illegal withholding of monies belonging to policyholders, beneficiaries or others received in or during the conduct of business under Respondent's license or through its use in violation of A.R.S. § 20-316(A)(4).
- 4. Respondent's conduct in each of the Beckner, Martinez and Garcia bond transactions constitute separate instances of acceptance of collateral security which Respondent failed to return on termination of liability on the bond in violation of A.R.S. §§ 20-321(A)(6), 20-321(C)(3) and A.A.C. R4-14-601(E)(2) and (E)(4).
- 5. We do not find that Respondent solicited business in or around any place where prisoners are confined in violation of A.R.S. § 20-321(A)(2).

that Respondent made misrepresentations in the solicitation of a bond in violation of

Respondent was transacting insurance under assumed name without having filed the requisite certificate with the Director in violation of A.R.S. § 20-318(A).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondent's bail bond agent's license is revoked effective this date.

The aggrieved party may request a rehearing with respect to this Order by filing a written petition with the Hearing Officer within thirty days of the date of this Order, setting forth the basis for such relief pursuant to A.A.C. R4-14-114(B).

DATED this 6th day of October, 1992.

of Insurance

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Chief Hearing Offi

COPY of the foregoing mailed/delivered

Deloris E. Williamson, Assistant Director 3030 North 3rd Street, Suite 1100 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Wilburn R. McCurley 2539 8th Drive Yuma, Arizona A-1 Bail Bond Agency 128 South 3rd Avenue Yuma, Arizona Dianne Page 260 Apache Road Buckeye, Arizona Norman Konvitz, Executive Vice President International Fidelity Insurance Company 24 Commerce Street Newark, New Jersey J. William Moore Sorenson, Moore, Evens & Marshall 1144 East Jefferson Phoenix, Arizona 85034-2285